

THE TWENTY-FIFTH
REPORT
OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE
WEST-RIDING OF YORK
PAUPER
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Vol. 1843

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R E P O R T .

In the following Report of the state of the Institution during the past year, the Director has, with a view to as much perspicuity as the subject admits, arranged the observations which he wishes to lay before the Magistrates under several distinct heads.

I.—CROWDED STATE OF THE INSTITUTION.

A gradual increase in the admissions of the last thirteen years, proves that the demands on the benefits of the Institution have been more numerous than was anticipated at the time of its first erection, or at any subsequent addition to it.

In the year 1814 it was found that vast numbers of lunatics were housed in cottages and workhouses, without medical treatment, and often subject to want and cruelty.

Their condition was in many instances (in common with every other subject likely to arrest public attention) considerably exaggerated, but the absence of medical treatment alone, is a sufficient cause for the establishment of an Asylum ; which should afford at once the comforts of a home, protection from

injury, and the advantages of the best medical and moral means for effecting the cure of the insane.

In its original construction, this Asylum was intended for 150 patients, and was opened in the year 1818. It was judiciously built within one mile of the central town of the West Riding, in a cheerful and healthy situation ; combining the convenience of contiguity to a market town, with the salubrity and quietude of the rural districts.

As the advantages of such an Institution speedily commended themselves to public notice, numerous applications were made for admission from the higher classes ; and in a few instances, the provision made by Act of Parliament, for the admission of persons not paupers, (under sanction of the parish officers, and when the Institution was not filled,) was made available. The applications, however, in behalf of paupers, have now for many years been so numerous as to preclude the admission of any patients who do not strictly come under that denomination.

The East wing was added, and opened for the reception of 70 male patients, in the year 1831, and in a short time the wards again became so crowded, that the apartments of the Director and Matron were required for dormitories, as they were capable of containing 30 additional beds.

New apartments for the Director and Matron, were added to the South front, improving the appearance of the building generally, and by placing them in a central position, and almost within hearing of every part of the establishment, many obsta-

cles which they encountered in the discharge of their duties were removed.

In 1841 more accommodation for female patients was required, and a new wing to the west was opened, to contain 70 additional inmates; completing the arrangements of which the Institution is properly capable.

There is a limit which it is wise to observe in the appointment of all houses for the insane; if they become so extended as to induce a sense of confusion, or to exceed the possibility of constant personal surveillance on the part of the officers, their usefulness is greatly impeded, and as it is one of the great acquirements of experience in the treatment of insanity “not to do too much,” so it is of great importance in the construction of Lunatic Asylums, ^{not} to make them so large as to obviate the practicability of minute observation, in each individual case. Again, it is possible that a large number of officers and servants may be brought together, all having duties to perform, which are in their nature hazardous and trying, both to body and mind; and yet act in harmony, and mutual good feeling, but a practical acquaintance with human nature, is against the probability of such a state of things always existing. It may be stated, however, that the success which has attended the operations of this large Institution, is mainly attributable to the quietness which has, with few exceptions, prevailed its management.

Many eminent authorities entertain the opinion, that an Asylum, to work well. should not contain

more than from 150 to 200 patients ; but allowing to the power acquired by experience a limit at 300, this is a standard much below the requirements of most County Asylums ; and much exceeded at present in this Institution, as will be seen by the following statement. The average number of patients in the current year is 412 ; on this day, December 31st, 1843, there are 219 males ; 214 females :— Total 433. Of this number there are

			MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
CURABLE...	...	...	24	25	49
DOUBTFUL	...	...	34	29	63
INCURABLE...	...		161	160	321

Notwithstanding the numbers have so far exceeded those of any former year, the household has been in a very healthy state. The mortality has diminished, and has occurred chiefly amongst the old, and in cases obviously incurable when admitted.

It should be remembered that whatever may be the results of humane and scientific treatment, and to whatever degree of excellence, the best arrangement may have brought them, these Institutions are receptacles into which society pours off its refuse ingredients.

What would be the condition of society without such provisions for public security ? and how can too much importance be given to the discreet regulation of an establishment, in which so great a mass of perversion is brought together ?

II.—PATIENTS ADMITTED.

There have been admitted in the current year 76 males, and 86 females ; in all 162. Of these, in 26 cases the disease was hereditary ; in 34 it was accompanied by suicidal propensities ; and 26 were epileptic or idiotic.

The suicidal cases are less numerous than those of the preceeding year, but many of the patients admitted have shown great determination of character, and have required the utmost vigilance to prevent them from effecting their melancholy purpose. One female continues in a state of great mental agony, to which nothing has hitherto afforded any relief. All efforts to console or cheer her, appear only to augment the disturbance. Her cry is almost unceasing, “Lost for ever,—ruined, ruined,—my soul is lost for ever.” At one time she appeared determined to effect self-destruction by the refusal of food, and will seldom now take it, but when alone. As her bodily strength is not so much impaired, as from her continued mental suffering, might be expected, hopes are still entertained of her ultimate recovery.*

Lunatics are occasionally found wandering in such a condition as to endanger their own safety and that of others, whose settlement cannot be ascertained, and who are therefore charged to the Treasurer of the Riding. In the early part of this year a Spaniard was admitted, who, being found

* Since the Report was written, this patient rapidly sunk, and died without alteration in her state of mind.

manical in one of the towns of the West-Riding, was brought to the Asylum as a county patient. He stated that he had been a Lieutenant in the army of Don Carlos, but the triumphant cause of Espartero obliged him to seek refuge in England, where he had passed through vicissitudes that appear scarcely credible. He had obtained a livelihood by teaching Spanish, and the guitar, of which instrument he was quite a master; and his musical compositions, even during the continuance of his malady, prove him to be a musician of no common order. With the ardent temperament peculiar to his countrymen, he combined a bold, daring spirit, and a generosity of disposition that led him to impoverish himself to relieve any one in trouble. Mortified pride and irregularities led to excessive mental disturbance; he was occasionally violent in his proceedings, and his former friends became afraid of him. He then imagined that English people hated him for being a proscribed Spaniard, and that a conspiracy was formed to destroy him, by violence or poison. In this state he was brought to the Asylum, and under suitable treatment was soon fit to be discharged. Unfortunately he went to London, where the excitement and bustle were injurious to him, and his delusions returned in a different shape; now assuming a religious character, he believed himself to be inspired to preach the gospel, and to evangelize the world. He returned to the Asylum, requesting to be again admitted, including the inmates of the Asylum as fit objects for his mission;

after this he was so violent as to endanger those who came near him. He would take no medicine, nor could any means be employed for his relief, with the exception of seclusion, and the absence of his beloved guitar, the effects of which were too stimulating; these produced the desired effect, he acknowledged the delusions under which he had laboured, and promised, when he left the Asylum, by his altered mode of life to repair, so far as he had the power, the injury he had done to himself and others.

III.—PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

The number of Patients discharged cured, during the year, is 65; Patients relieved, and removed by the desire of their friends, 11; of these 31 have been admitted since the publication of the last Annual Report. Those who have been brought to the Institution within a short period of the commencement of the disease, generally recover after a few months, which confirms an already well-established fact, that the Insane who are placed under proper treatment, in the incipient stage of the disorder, mostly get well; whereas the longer the malady is allowed to exist, without the employment of appropriate medical and moral means, the more the chance of recovery is diminished. ^eWhen a year is allowed to elapse before any remedies are applied, the best treatment will probably not be successful in more than one case out of five. After two years, the recoveries are still more rare. “The importance of sending patients to an Asylum as early as possible after the first

symptoms of insanity are manifested, cannot be too strongly insisted upon, nor can the pseudo-humane procrastination of those on whom devolves the care of such individuals, be too strongly condemned, as it is impossible that they can receive, either at their own homes or in the workhouses, that attention and treatment which are essential to their restoration to health."

Amongst the patients discharged cured, was a female who had been brought to the Asylum in an apparently hopeless condition ; she was emaciated, raving, sleepless, and in the habit of gnawing her own flesh. She declared the impulse to be irresistible, and although her person was covered by large wounds, she said that they gave her but little pain. In the day-time it was possible, in a great measure, to prevent this disgusting habit, but during the night it went on without hinderance. After her wounds had been healed, and re-opened many times, it was found necessary to confine her hands at bed-time. The obnoxious propensity was by degrees broken, and as her bodily health improved, her mental powers were restored.

Application is sometimes made for the removal of patients before recovery is sufficiently established ; in some instances, from the injudicious solicitude of friends ; in others, with a view of relieving the parish from any further charge for maintainance. An explanation of the risk incurred is generally sufficient to induce a patient reliance on the opinion of those who are best qualified to decide upon the proper

time for removal, and who can be influenced by no motive but the benefit of the patient. Premature removal endangers a speedy relapse, and ultimately increases the dreaded expence, by exposing the patient to all the horrors of confirmed disease. "Enlightened humanity, which is always sound policy, cannot but depreciate such a procedure."

IV.—DEATHS.

In a large proportion of patients who die insane, it is by no means easy to assign the precise cause of death. With many there is no tangible bodily disease; the powers of life gradually give way; diarrhoea or vomiting are the symptoms immediately preceeding dissolution, and are themselves the effect of some obscure morbid action in the system. From what cause the general and erroneous opinion has been received, that "reason, in many lunatics, is restored just before death," it is impossible to imagine; that it is quite contrary to experience, none, who have attended the death-bed of insane persons, can deny. They generally die as they have lived, the symptoms of their malady being only varied by the loss of their bodily strength. The exceptions are so rare (of which the following is one,) as to be worthy of especial remark.

An idiotic female was found wandering in the streets of Wakefield; no information, further than her name, could be obtained from her; no one knew anything about her or where she came from. During fifteen years she was an inmate of the Asylum, a

drivelling, helpless idiot, apparently only conscious of hunger and thirst. At length her bodily health failed, and her reason correspondingly cleared; whilst in bed, she told the nurse that she had many nice children at home, she thought six or seven; that she lived in the town of —, and that she should like to see some of her family before she died. The parish officers were written to, her statement was found to be correct, and her children, who had grown into men and women, came to see her. Some of them she thought were hers, and some not; her intelligence was insufficient to realize the lapse of time, and on the assurance of one of her sons, that he was her own son William, she answered “Nay, nay, that can’t be; my Billy were a nice little boy, with a brat on.” The children stated that their mother had wandered from home in a state of insanity; that she was sought for, and advertised in most of the local newspapers, and they had believed her to be dead for many years. It is needless to add, that the meeting was one of much gratification to all parties, and she died in peace.

In the current year, 29 males and 24 females, have died.

V.—DIET.

The almost universally improved appearance of the patients within a short time from their admission, is a fact which gives better evidence than any other, of the wholesome quality, and sufficient quantity, of the food allowed in the Asylum. They mostly

become, in a few weeks, stout and healthy looking. A diet, nutritious, without being too stimulating, is found necessary to support the exhaustion attendant on maniacal excitement, and it requires considerable care in some instances to preserve life by an attention to the caprices symptomatic of insanity. One patient will only take food of one particular kind, such as fish or meat. Another will never eat his dinner, unless he first takes it to the water-tap to “wash out the poison.” One patient was kept alive for a considerable time on grapes, and afterwards recovered. The diet of the sick and feeble is of course unrestricted, and wine, brandy, porter, &c. is allowed, under direction of the medical officers. Additional allowance of tea, coffee, butter, and fruit is given to all who work, and is, with very few exceptions, a sufficient inducement to stimulate the exertions of the indolent or obstinate. Invitations to tea are frequently given and accepted, between the convalescent patients of one ward and those of another.

DIET TABLE.

Breakfasts and Suppers.—Milk, one gallon ; water, two gallons ; oatmeal, two pounds and three quarters ; wheat flour, one quarter of a pound :—of which each patient is allowed one pint and a half.

Dinners.—Yeast dumplings, with treacle sauce, and boiled beef or mutton, with vegetables, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays ; six ounces of meat, free from bone, allowed for each patient. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays :—soup, made from the meat boiled the day before ; each patient allowed

one pint and a half. Saturdays :—rice-curry, three ounces of meat and three ounces of rice, to each patient. Twelve ounces of bread per day for each patient ; each patient is allowed three quarters of a pint of beer to dinner. Those patients who are employed in the several occupations of the establishment are allowed luncheons, morning and afternoon ; four ounces of bread and three quarters of a pint of beer each.

VI.—EMPLOYMENT.

This is a subject which has been brought before the public so often in former reports, that little remains to be said. As a moral means, in the cure of insanity, it was first attempted in this institution by the late excellent Sir William Ellis, and was carried out with a zeal and humanity that do honour to his memory. By turning the necessity for action so peculiar to the insane, into healthy channels ; by diverting the excess of nervous energy from the brain to the muscles, the tone of the system is improved, and a wholesome degree of fatigue produced, more effectual in procuring for the sufferer the refreshment of sound and quite^e sleep, than the administration of narcotic drugs ; nor should employment be regarded solely as curative in its advantages, although it stands pre-eminent on this ground.

As a means of domestic economy, it is worthy of some attention, as, by diminishing the general expenditure, it lessens the charge for maintenance to the parishes, which is of some importance in times

like the present, when rates are collected with difficulty. The principle by which the Institution is governed is, that no labour shall be paid for, which the patients can properly supply themselves; they are taught to feel that happiness is surely found in the path of duty, and is best secured by a useful employment of those faculties, both of body and mind, which are yet left to them; all are at work, not by compulsion but from choice, who are able to do any thing, and it is found in very few instances that persuasion is required. A listless and morose patient perceives the diligence and corresponding cheerfulness of those around him, and asks, as a favour, that which might appear to be exacted as a task.

VII.—AMUSEMENTS.

Recreation, when it is essentially innocent in its tendency, is so necessary to the preservation of mental health, that it has always formed a part in the treatment pursued in all well conducted Asylums. Games in the open air, such as quoits, skittles, troco, &c. have been most encouraged, and are enjoyed, when the weather is fine, by a large proportion of the patients. In-doors they have drafts, German tactics, solitaire, musical instruments, &c. In the summer, many are allowed to take walks in the country, and to visit their friends at proper seasons and under suitable attendance. Treatment in this Institution is necessarily confined to the labouring classes, with whom habits of industry have become a “second nature.”

To take a convalescent patient, who is the father of a family, and who feels that many human beings (allied to him by nearest ties) are dependant on him for support, and to put before him some trifling game, and desire him to amuse himself, would be to inflict on him what he would feel as a degradation: but once let him find he can be useful; give to him the opportunity of working, as he once did, for his family; of being again his former self, and hope is rekindled, he is encouraged to look forward, and he acquires self-confidence. A due regard must be paid to the previous habits and future prospects of the patients, for even in the perverted state of feeling attendant on insanity, should any one prefer idleness to industry, or amusement to labour, it would be doing him but a questionable service did we surround him by indulgences that would afterwards inspire him with discontent at the inferior accommodations of his own humbler home.

The parties on the lawn, during the summer months, are frequent, and have the two-fold advantage of encouraging good conduct, by being regarded as a reward, and of promoting friendly and cheerful interviews amongst the convalescent and meritorious patients.

VIII.—LIBRARY.

On the resignation of the late Dr. Naylor, who had filled the office of Chaplain to the Institution for a period of fifteen years, and the election of his successor, the Rev. J. Clarkson, a considerable addition

was made to the Library, by a grant of money from the Visiting Justices for the purchase of books.

It now contains 140 volumes of interesting and instructing^{ve} works; all of which have been selected with care as to their probable influence on the individuals for whose use and entertainment they were provided. To some of the inmates in whom disease exists in a chronic form, they are amusing, and furnish agreeable matter for thought, and conversation with each other, but reading being essentially a sedentary occupation, requires to be allowed with caution. Patients after a long continued attention to some interesting book, are unable to sleep, from the consequent activity of the brain and nervous system; and maniacal paroxysms sometimes ensue, before anodynes or seclusion can restore mental tranquillity. Newspapers and periodical publications have a regular weekly circulation in the Asylum. The most approved are—the *Penny* and *Saturday Magazines*, *Chambers' Journal*, the *London Charivari*, the *Illustrated London News*, and some of the London and Provincial Newspapers, but their effect cannot be said to be generally beneficial.

The trial of the mono-maniac, Mc. Naughton, produced a sensation decidedly injurious among the patients, and the present mode of working on public feeling, by the meretricious display of human infirmities and crimes, is not without its evil consequences, even in a Lunatic Asylum.

IX.—BAZAAR.

A large room has been long in use for the manufacture and sale of fancy articles, made by the pa-

tients. Once a year a sale is advertised, and conducted in the quietest manner, so as to produce no disturbance. Visitors who are led to the Institution by curiosity or benevolence, and who are not allowed to give any gratuity to patients or servants, have a means thus afforded to them, by the purchase of some article, to benefit the necessitous, and encourage the industrious patients. The sum of £31 has been realized this year by the profits, and placed in the Savings' Bank, in aid of the "*Harrison's Fund Charity*."

When a patient is discharged, an enquiry is made into the number and circumstances of his family, the probability of his obtaining work, &c., and a donation is then recommended to the Visiting Justices proportioned to his necessities. In times of general distress, when, in addition to the difficulties every poor person must encounter who has been known to have been insane, a scarcity of work increases the prospect of poverty and privation, the effects of this excellent charity are most salutary. They take with them, on leaving the Asylum, the means of at least temporary support for themselves and their families, and there is satisfactory evidence that it has, in some instances, by restoring comfort to the home of the sufferer, been a means of preventing a recurrence of the original malady. As the numbers increase, the demands on the fund are of course more numerous, and it requires that some exertion should be made to meet the increasing wants of so large and important an Institution.

The kindness with which many individuals in

the neighbourhood have forwarded the efforts that have been made to promote the welfare and happiness of the patients, will not be soon forgotten ; and could they have heard the respect and gratitude with which they have been mentioned by the objects of their benevolent consideration, they would have been convinced that what they have done has not been done in vain.

X.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The real condition of a Lunatic Asylum can only be appreciated by living in it, and only then when the nature and treatment of insanity have been learned by experience. One fact appears forcibly to strike the observer, viz. that in a household, the members of which are brought together by the existence of perversion in every imaginable form, order, punctuality, and tranquility, pervade every department. It is therefore apparent that the insane are susceptible of training ; that they are influenced for good or evil by the force of example ; and that much may be done by a discipline, at once firm and mild ; by the observance of habitual and personal regularity ; and by the daily exercise of active zeal, combined with unwearied patience. As it is impossible that the mode of treatment prescribed by the officers, can be carried out by themselves, much will depend on the qualifications of the attendants. The best directed efforts may fail, through the inability or unfaithfulness of those to whom they are subordinately intrusted ; and it must, therefore, be of the first

importance that (with allowance for the difficult and painful nature of their duties,) the attendants should possess experience and integrity, and be themselves, by their character and conduct, able to command the respect and confidence of the patients entrusted to their care. Constant vigilance, forbearance, and kindness, are required on their part, but this would be expected in vain, were they not led to feel that their own personal safety and comfort are no less an object of consideration on the part of their superiors, than the welfare of the unhappy beings in whose behalf they are employed. They are taught to regard the office they hold, as in truth it is, one of great responsibility, and that whilst they are conscientiously fulfilling its solemn duties, they have a claim on the respect, assistance, and gratitude of all who think and feel aright. A feeling of confidence and good will is universally encouraged between the patients and their attendants; no harsh or unbecoming language is allowed; and the servants are led to the not unimportant discovery, both by precept and observation, that he who ventures to control the insane, must first be able to control himself.

As an additional inducement to good conduct, and continuance in their situations, the wages are raised every four years of actual service,—the men £2 a-year, the women £1; it being justly presumed that every four years of added experience, increases their value to the Institution.

A male attendant has had the charge of a ward of epileptic and idiotic patients, during a period of

twenty-two years, and throughout that time has uniformly fulfilled his duties with mildness, cheerfulness, and diligence. Long service is now affecting his bodily health, and if practical humanity and self-sacrifice have any claim on the consideration of others, it must be allowed to one who has passed a life in the performance of offices for which few are morally or physically capable.

Each servant has in his own apartment a copy of the printed rules, to which he is expected to conform; these are pasted on a small board, on the reverse side of which he has a list of the patients under his care. Any violation of rules, unless sufficient cause is shown to justify such violation, is followed by the payment of a fine, or dismissal from service. The patients also are required, according to their ability, to conform to habits of punctuality, order, and cleanliness, and it is generally found that even with reason partially obscured, the comfort and happiness attendant on good behaviour, is a sufficient inducement to the practice of it.

It is satisfactory to find that in a large proportion of patients who are discharged cured from the Asylum, an affectionate and grateful remembrance is retained in after-life of the benefits they have received, that leads them back as visitors on any available opportunity, and nothing is more convincing to the officers that the attendants have faithfully performed their duties, than the observation that they are beloved and respected by their patients. Amidst

the numbers who come and go, from so large an Institution, it is unreasonable to suppose but that here and there a malcontent may be found, whom, if it were possible to satisfy, it would be highly improper to do so ; and when it is considered in how many cases insanity results from moral depravity, and in how many instances it is complicated with it in its most direful forms, it is to be expected that discipline will sometimes be irksome. Those only who live amongst the insane can entertain the value of judicious regulations, steadily and perseveringly carried out. An apparently insignificant error in one part of the machine, may throw the whole into confusion, and it would not be difficult to prove, that in some instances the most pernicious effects have resulted, from theoretical and visionary notions of the condition and wants of the insane, and from an attempt to grasp an imaginary perfection, whilst the dictates of common sense, and the results of sound practical experience, are overlooked. To represent the treatment of insanity, like many other diseases, as capable of being reduced to principles, and being, therefore, a subject comparatively easily understood, and a task of easy performance, would be a departure from truth, that must ultimately do harm. To give but one side of the picture, representing all the happiness that, under judicious management, may be, and is, enjoyed in a Lunatic Asylum, and withholding the counter truth, that there is a large amount of human suffering, and,

unhappily, as large an amount of human depravity, can only be considered as an error in judgement, if not a violation of principle.

The Director abstains from any suggestions relative to the increasing wants of the insane poor, as they must require, at no distant period, your most serious and deliberate consideration ; and in inviting the attention of the Visiting Justices to the subject, he feels that for the present he has done all that properly devolves on him. He would submit to the consideration of the Committee the continued favourable state of the finances, which appear to justify a farther reduction in the weekly charge.

C. C. CORSELLIS, M.D.

DIRECTOR.

At a meeting of the Visiting Magistrates, held at the Asylum this day, it was ordered, that the weekly charge for each patient be reduced to 5s. 6d.

January 17, 1844.

CASH ACCOUNT.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last Account	1643	3	5½
Amount received for Butter	4	19	8
Calves	2	15	0
Fruit and Vegetables	39	9	11
Pigs	5	0	0
Bones	2	17	10
Eggs	1	3	7
Dripping	8	10	6
Pigeons	0	8	0
Cows' Hides and Tallow	3	1	0
Barley	10	19	0
Turnips	0	14	3
Discount on Wheat	2	2	5
Banker's Interest	20	15	2
From Ellis Hodgson, Esq. for Patients chargeable to the } Riding as Vagrants	94	15	0
Ditto from Townships	6823	19	0
	£8664	13	9½
Balance	2419	12	0
Amount of Accounts due from different Townships	2834	18	6
	£5254	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Three Cows killed and used in the establishment, valued at	36	16	4
Six Calves do. do. do.	18	19	6

CASH ACCOUNT.

CONTRA, CR.	£	s.	d.
By Amount paid for Clothing and Bedding	150	0	9
Coals (for three quarters of a year) ..	222	13	0
Cotton and Linen Yarn	103	12	0
Cows	46	10	0
Fodder	86	1	6
Drugs	58	16	6
Leeches	5	12	6
Earthenware	5	10	0
Brushes	30	14	0
Freight and Carriage	13	7	8
Groceries	351	5	0
Hops	28	4	0
Ironmongery	21	2	0
Incidentals	101	7	3
Funeral Expences	97	5	6
Leather, Hemp, &c.	79	16	2
Malt	524	8	0
Meat	962	11	4
Rates and Taxes	23	10	5½
Rent of Land to Harrison's Fund, &c.	56	0	0
Salaries and Wages	1642	8	2
Seeds	14	0	0
Stationary and Postages	34	4	5
Straw	171	13	10
Wheat, Meal, &c.	1185	4	9
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	71	18	0
Wool	54	13	0
Lime for Land	2	12	0
	6245	1	9½
Balance	2419	12	0
	£8664	13	9½
Tradesmen's Accounts owing	954	1	1
Balance in favor of the Institution	4300	9	5
	£5254	10	6

PATIENTS.

In the Asylum on the 1st of January, 1843	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted since.....	206	194	400
	76	86	162
	282	280	562
Discharged	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Dead.....	34	42	76
	29	24	53
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1843	219	214	433

ADMITTED.

Cases not exceeding three months' duration, and first attack.	Cases not exceeding twelve months' duration, and first attack.	Cases not exceeding two years' duration, and first attack.	Cases of more than two years' duration.	Cases of those who have had previous attacks.
61	27	7	10	57

DISCHARGED.

Cases not having been in- sane more than three months before admis- sion, and discharged within six months.	Cases not having been in- sane more than twelve months before admis- sion, and discharged within two years.	Cases not having been insane more than two years before admission and discharged within three years.	Cases having had pre- vious attacks.	Cases not cured, dis- charged by desire of their friends and by order of the Magis- trates.
16	22	0	27	11

27

Admitted since the Asylum opened	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged.....	841	993	1834
Dead	622	450	1072
	1682	1657	3339
	1463	1443	2906
Remaining	219	214	433

Number of Patients discharged :—Cured	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Relieved....	686	771	1457
	159	218	377

Average Number of Patients during the year, 412.

Number of Patients admitted in each Year, from 1st January, 1820, to 31st December, 1843.

1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
76	89	109	118	122	143	122	114	119	123	113	143	149	143	127	147	147	155	183	159	140	127	171	162

Number of Patients admitted in each Month.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
244	208	258	248	333	322	310	274	238	260	247	259

Number of Patients discharged in each Year, from 1st January, 1820, to 31st December, 1843.

1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
35	46	49	54	89	85	68	64	81	70	74	72	66	93	80	81	89	85	97	94	91	71	96	76

Number of Patients dead in each Year, from 1st January, 1820, to 31st December, 1843.

1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
12	19	19	23	30	53	45	42	42	50	47	49	53	52	43	60	56	62	37	60	41	57	53	53

Different Ages at which Patients have been admitted.

From 5 to 10 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 to 90 years.
4	89	399	448	MALES. 421	191	105	25	5
—	85	374	245	FEMALES. 464	360	105	22	3

Statement of Patients re-admitted,

Patients re-admitted who had not been discharged three months.	Patients re-admitted who had been discharged between six and nine months.	Patients re-admitted who had been discharged between nine and twelve months.	Patients re-admitted who had been discharged between one and two years.	Patients re-admitted who had been discharged between two and three years.	Patients re-admitted who had been discharged between three and ten years.
35	27	16	51	20	74
30	20	23	41	30	73
Total	241	74	235	73	241

*Statement of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of
all the Patients in the Asylum, since its Opening, on
the 23rd of November, 1818.*

A D M I S S I O N S .

Patients admitted within three months after the first attack	1027
Patients admitted within twelve months after the first attack	582
Patients admitted who had been insane from one to thirty years ..	713
Patients admitted who have had previous attacks, and have been confined before in this Asylum	474
Patients admitted who are stated to have had previous attacks, but who have not been confined here	543
	<hr/> 3339

D I S C H A R G E S A N D D E A T H S .

Patients discharged cured, who had not been insane more than three months before admission	498
Dead..	243
Patients discharged cured, who had not been insane more than twelve months before admission	318
Dead..	217
Patients discharged cured, who had been insane from one to many years before admssion	84
Dead..	386
Patients discharged cured, who have had previous attacks..	527
Dead..	226
Patients not cured, discharged by desire of their friends, and others by order of the Magistrates	377
	<hr/> <hr/> 1072 1834

Degree of Education of the 162 Patients admitted during the year 1843.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Well educated.....	8	2	10
Can read and write.....	25	8	33
Can read	16	32	48
No education	2	5	7
Not stated	25	39	64
	76	86	162

Social state of the 162 Patients admitted during the year 1843.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Married	40	36	76
Widowers.....	4	0	4
Widows	0	8	8
Single	32	42	74
	76	86	162

Religion of the 162 Patients admitted during the year 1843.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Church of England	36	35	71
Roman Catholics	3	1	4
Wesleyans	13	21	34
Independants	3	5	8
Baptists	2	4	6
Calvinists	1	3	4
Primitive Methodists....	2	4	6
Not stated	16	13	29
	76	86	162

Daily average number of Patients in the Asylum during the last 20 years.

1824	243	1829	253	1834	303	1839	368
1825	240	1830	249	1835	303	1840	379
1826	246	1831	254	1836	309	1841	378
1827	250	1832	286	1837	322	1842	401
1828	254	1833	302	1838	346	1843	412

*Occupations of the 162 Patients admitted during the year
1843.*

MALES.	
Weavers	10
Woolcombers	6
Labourers.....	9
Colliers.....	4
Clothiers	2
Cloth Dressers.....	2
Blanket Manufacturer ...	1
Fustian Cutter	1
Woolstapler.....	1
Overlooker	1
Stocking Weaver	1
Scissor Smiths ..	2
Razor Smith	1
File Maker	1
Saw Maker	1
Silversmith	1
Foundry Man	1
Grinder.....	1
Shoemakers.....	2
Hatters	3
Twine Spinner.....	1
Draper	1
Gardener	1
Soldiers	2
Waterman	1
Engineer	1
Green Grocer	1
Fruiterer	1
Tailor	1
Printer.....	1
Mechanic	1
Groom	1
Limeburner.....	1
Tanner.....	1
Schoolmasters.....	2
Musicians	4
Excise Officer	1
Surgeon.....	1
Book-keeper	1
Not stated	1
	76
FEMALES.	
House work.....	33
Domestic Servants	18
Weavers	9
Dress Makers	4
Washerwomen	2
Factory Labourer	1
Rag Picker	1
Spinner.....	1
Warper.....	1
Burler	1
Out-door Labourer.....	1
Baker	1
Straw Bonnet Maker.....	1
House-keeper	1
Bar Maid	1
School Mistress	1
Not stated	9
	86

*Weekly Charge for each Patient since the opening of the
Institution.*

1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
10s. 6d	10s. 6d	9s.	8s.	7s.	7s.	7s.	7s.	7s.	7s.	6s.	6s.	6s.
1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
7s.	7s.	7s.	6s. 6d.	6s.	6s.	6s.	6s.	7s.	7s.	7s.	6s.	5s. 6d.

Table shewing the Average Duration of Life, from the first attack of Insanity to the time of death.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Year.	No. of Deaths in each year.	Total period of Life after the attack of Insanity.	Average period of disease in each case.	Year.	No. of Deaths in each year.	Total period of Life after the attack of Insanity.	Average period of disease in each case.
		<i>Yrs. mos. days.</i>	<i>Yrs. mos. days.</i>			<i>Yrs. mos. days.</i>	<i>Yrs. mos. days.</i>
1819	13	59 2 8	4 6 20	1819	1	0 0 6	0 0 6
1820	4	6 8 0	1 8 0	1820	8	14 4 21	1 9 17
1821	16	37 2 16	2 3 27	1821	3	16 2 9	5 4 23
1822	9	43 6 24	4 10 0	1822	10	36 9 1	3 8 4
1823	13	41 7 6	3 2 12	1823	10	94 10 1	9 5 21
1824	17	69 9 1	4 1 6	1824	13	61 2 10	4 8 14
1825	30	135 11 26	4 6 11	1825	23	66 9 19	2 10 25
1826	25	139 0 14	5 6 22	1826	20	53 1 5	2 7 25
1827	29	103 11 1	3 7 0	1827	13	64 8 18	4 11 22
1828	23	56 3 18	2 5 11	1828	19	19 4 29	1 0 19
1829	31	74 1 28	2 5 14	1829	19	101 10 5	5 4 9
1830	28	131 2 12	4 8 6	1830	19	47 10 4	2 6 6
1831	32	117 11 26	3 8 6	1831	17	41 9 27	2 5 15
1832	35	146 1 24	4 2 3	1832	18	75 1 14	4 2 3
1833	31	62 10 6	2 0 9	1833	21	77 6 10	3 8 9
1834	22	35 6 5	1 7 11	1834	21	46 9 28	2 2 22
1835	30	46 11 25	1 6 23	1835	30	90 9 5	3 0 0
1836	32	49 9 24	1 6 2	1836	24	31 11 22	1 3 29
1837	34	25 3 13	3 8 6	1837	28	48 5 10	1 8 22
1838	20	50 5 4	2 6 7	1838	17	14 9 19	0 10 3
1839	29	27 10 8	0 11 15	1839	31	61 8 2	1 11 26
1840	22	48 4 1	2 2 10	1840	19	31 2 21	1 7 21

The Average duration of Life, from the commencement of Insanity to the period of Death, in the above cases,—MALES, 3 years, 1 month; FEMALES, 3 years, 27 days.

Number of Deaths, and Average Duration of Life, of the Patients who have died in this Institution, since its opening in November, 1818, to the 31st December, 1840.

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Year.	No. of Deaths in each Year.	United Ages at the time of Death.	Average duration of life of each Patient.		Year.	No. of Deaths in each year.	United Ages at the time of Death.	Average duration of life of each Patient.	
		Yrs. mos. days.	Yrs. mos. days.				Yrs. mos. days.	Yrs. mos. days.	
1819	13	602 0 9	46 3 21		1819	1	60 0 6	60 0 6	
1820	4	156 9 1	39 2 7		1820	8	312 0 0	39 0 0	
1821	16	738 4 20	46 1 23		1821	3	190 8 15	63 6 25	
1822	9	367 6 5	40 10 0		1822	10	375 10 11	37 7 1	
1823	13	560 3 22	43 1 6		1823	10	459 11 18	45 11 28	
1824	17	744 0 0	43 9 5		1824	13	636 6 10	48 11 16	
1825	30	1521 5 21	50 8 17		1825	23	1035 11 16	45 0 15	
1826	25	1141 3 24	45 7 24		1826	20	760 9 21	38 0 13	
1827	29	1436 1 4	49 6 7		1827	13	580 0 13	44 7 12	
1828	23	1071 0 0	46 6 23		1828	19	765 4 1	40 3 11	
1829	31	1214 2 5	39 2 0		1829	19	933 7 7	49 1 19	
1830	28	1273 0 14	45 5 17		1830	19	715 4 17	37 7 24	
1831	32	1322 6 23	41 3 28		1831	17	735 2 27	43 2 29	
1832	35	1508 4 17	43 1 4		1832	18	782 10 9	43 5 27	
1833	31	1398 8 12	45 1 13		1833	21	963 8 11	45 10 20	
1834	22	952 11 4	43 3 23		1834	21	925 5 23	44 0 25	
1835	30	1310 3 11	43 8 3		1835	30	1329 0 16	44 3 18	
1836	32	1270 5 8	39 8 12		1836	24	1066 3 24	24 5 4	
1837	34	1541 0 20	45 3 26		1837	28	1266 8 15	45 2 26	
1838	20	803 3 4	40 1 28		1838	17	775 11 9	45 10 16	
1839	29	1235 11 24	42 7 13		1839	31	1533 9 9	49 5 21	
1840	22	971 4 19	44 1 25		1840	19	931 0 3	49 0 0	
Average duration of Life, 43 yrs. 10 mos. 9 days.					Average duration of Life, 45 yrs. 9 mos. 23 days.				